

tures, requesting passage of S. 265, a bill to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce and the broadcasting of alcoholic-beverage advertising over the radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1784. By Mr. GOFF: Petition of Mrs. F. O. Brocke and 105 others, urging passage of S. 265, a bill to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce and the broadcasting of alcoholic-beverage advertising over the radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1785. By Mr. HART: Petition of the American Legion, Department of New Jersey, expressing opposition to any reduction or curtailment of services or benefits to veterans of World Wars I and II; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1786. By Mr. NORBLAD: Petition signed by Mrs. Ethel Ayers and 49 other citizens of Corvallis, Oreg., endorsing a system of universal military training, as recommended by the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1787. By the SPEAKER: Petition of W. A. Naurman, Orlando, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1788. Also, petition of F. A. Winchell, Miami, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1789. Also, petition of Mrs. F. A. Winchell, Miami, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1790. Also, petition of Mrs. G. E. Knapp, Orio Vista, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1791. Also, petition of Pfc. W. C. Farrell, APO 169, care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to endorsement of universal military training; to the Committee on Armed Services.

## SENATE

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1948

(Legislative day of Monday, March 29, 1948)

The Senate met at 11:30 a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Clarence W. Cranford, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

We cannot enter this room, our Father, without realizing that the lives of millions of people are affected by the decisions that are made here. If ever anyone needed divine guidance, surely it is those who have the responsibility of leading America in these critical days of the world's history. Seeing, therefore, that they are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses around the world, help these who are the lawmakers of our land to face with patience the tasks that are set before them, looking unto Thee for inspiration and guidance. And may the reward of their labors be a peaceful world. We pray in Jesus' name. Amen.

XCIV—288

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 15, 1948, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] be granted leave to be absent from the Senate through Wednesday next.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6226) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 3703. An act to authorize transfer of surplus real property to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior for consolidation of Federal holdings within areas administered by the National Park Service; and

H. R. 4326. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

## ORDER FOR RECESS TO NOON TUESDAY

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business for today it take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## COMMEMORATION OF FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION OF CUBA—JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to make an announcement for the benefit of the Senate. Under House Concurrent Resolution 184, the Senate will go to the Hall of the House of Representatives where a joint session of the two Houses will be held in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the liberation of Cuba. It is the intention that the Senate shall proceed to the Hall of the House in a body and shall return to the Senate Chamber and reassemble immediately after the ceremonies are concluded.

After the Senate reassembles, there will be an opportunity for Senators to make insertions in the Record and for any other business the Senate may desire to transact.

I now suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Bricker	Butler
Baldwin	Bridges	Byrd
Ball	Brooks	Cain
Barkley	Buck	Capehart
Brewster	Bushfield	Capper

Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Pepper
Cordon	Kem	Reed
Donnell	Kilgore	Revercomb
Downey	Knowland	Robertson, Va.
Dworschak	Langer	Robertson, Wyo.
Eastland	Lodge	Russell
Eaton	Lucas	Saltonstall
Ellender	McCarran	Stennis
Ferguson	McCarthy	Stewart
Flanders	McClellan	Taft
Fulbright	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
George	McGrath	Thomas, Utah
Green	McKellar	Thye
Gurney	McMahon	Tobey
Hatch	Malone	Tydings
Hawkes	Martin	Vandenberg
Hayden	Maybank	Watkins
Hickenlooper	Millikin	Wherry
Hoey	Moore	White
Holland	Morse	Wiley
Ives	O'Connor	Williams
Jenner	O'Daniel	Wilson
Johnson, Colo.	Overton	Young

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is absent on official business.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Under the order of the day, the Senate will proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Thereupon, at 11 o'clock and 41 minutes a. m., the Senate, preceded by its Secretary (Carl A. Loeffler), its Sergeant at Arms (Edward F. McGinnis), and the President pro tempore proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives to attend the ceremonies commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the liberation of Cuba.

The joint meeting of the two Houses having been dissolved, the Senate returned to its Chamber at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would like to express on behalf of the Senate to the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] and his associates the Senate's gratitude for the very able manner in which today's ceremonies were planned and executed. [Applause.]

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communication and letters, which were referred as indicated:

PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO APPROPRIATION FOR NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD (S. Doc. No. 147)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of



a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the National Mediation Board, fiscal year 1948 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### TRANSFER BY NAVY DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL PICKET BOATS TO DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION OF NEW JERSEY

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, that the Department of Conservation of the State of New Jersey had requested the Navy Department to transfer two picket boats for use by the division of shell fisheries of that organization; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EDWIN B. ANDERSON

A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Edwin B. Anderson, a city letter carrier in the post office at Newton, Iowa (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORT OF ALASKA OCEAN TRANSPORTATION ACTIVITIES

A letter from the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the third report of Alaska ocean transportation activities (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Service.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIAL

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution adopted by the Southern Council on International Relations, at Louisville, Ky., favoring the enactment of legislation extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act; to the Committee on Finance.

The memorial of Morde Scher, of New York, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the draft and universal military training; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter from Ralph W. Sockman, minister of Christ Methodist Church, New York City, N. Y., transmitting a statement adopted by more than 125 representative Christian leaders from 20 different States and 12 denominations in meeting assembled at Washington, D. C., relating to world peace (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session.

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Frank Golden, of Nebraska, to be United States marshal for the district of Nebraska, vice George E. Prouditt, resigned; and

Julius J. Wichser, of Indiana, to be a United States marshal for the southern district of Indiana.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 2510. A bill to provide for certain administrative expenses in the Post Office Department, including retainment of pneumatic tube systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(Mr. CHAVEZ introduced Senate bill 2511, repealing section 202 (e) of the Sugar Act of 1948, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. IVES:

S. 2512. A bill for the relief of Ion Stanesco and Catherina Stanesco; and

S. 2513. A bill for the relief of Sabina N. Heliczger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming:

S. 2514. A bill to extend for 1 year the temporary price support program for wool; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### SUGAR ACT OF 1948

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, just a short while ago we heard these words from the President of the United States:

The challenge of our time, like the one met so successfully by those we honor today, tests the mettle of men and their institutions of government.

In order to carry out that idea I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to repeal section 202 (e) of the Sugar Act of 1948.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2511) repealing section 202 (e) of the Sugar Act of 1948, introduced by Mr. CHAVEZ, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES—INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. GURNEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 224), which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Armed Services hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the Eightieth Congress, \$5,000 in addition to the amount, and for the same purpose, specified in section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act approved August 2, 1946.

#### COORDINATED AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM—AMENDMENT

Mr. LUCAS (for Mr. MAGNUSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MAGNUSON to the bill (S. 2318) to provide for a coordinated agricultural program, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed.

#### HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 6226) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### ABANDONMENT OF PEACE-MAKING PRINCIPLES—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MILLIKIN

[Mr. BRICKER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator MILLIKIN before the Ohio Federation of Republican Women's Organizations at Toledo, Ohio, April 12, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### CIVIL RIGHTS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR EASTLAND

[Mr. STENNIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator EASTLAND before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### THE MORE ABUNDANT LIFE—ADDRESS BY L. F. WHITEMORE

[Mr. BALDWIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on "The More Abundant Life," delivered by L. F. Whittemore at the thirty-first annual convention of the American Brush Manufacturers' Association, at Atlantic City, N. J.,

April 14, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### MISTAKES OF BUSINESSMEN IN POLITICS—ARTICLE BY JAMES A. FARLEY

[Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Mistakes Businessmen Make in Politics," written by Hon. James A. Farley, and published in the April 1948 issue of the Nation's Business, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS—EDITORIAL FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

[Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Trade Pacts Hang in the Balance," published in the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch of Sunday, April 18, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### DAIRYMEN PROTEST AT MARGARINE PUBLICITY—LETTER BY E. S. TRASK

[Mr. DWORSHAK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter relating to the proposed repeal of oleomargarine taxes, addressed to Life magazine by E. S. Trask, of Idaho Falls, Idaho, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ROLE OF THE AIR FORCE IN AN ADEQUATE DEFENSE

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, this is a week of decision in Italy. The people in that country have had a chance to stand up and be counted for freedom. Many in the world no longer have such an opportunity. Within this week we shall know if the people of Italy have joined with other believers in free institutions to turn back the Red tide of totalitarianism or have allowed themselves to be engulfed.

We in the United States cannot afford the luxury of continued delay in reaching basic decisions relative to our national defense. Too many months, days, and hours have already passed. The timetable of the Kremlin may long since have been placed in operation.

Of one thing we may be certain. Prior to any overt moves in Europe, an attempt will be made to distract us by outbreaks in Central and South America, of which recent events in Bogotá are but a slight sample. Simultaneously attempts will be made to paralyze the industry and commerce of this Nation.

If the world had paid more attention to Adolf Hitler's Mein Kampf it might have been possible to block his ruthless aggression before he overwhelmed most of Europe.

Recently, I have reread Problems of Leninism, by Joseph Stalin. I call attention to the following paragraphs from that book, published in this country in 1934:

Replying to those who confuse the dictatorship of the proletariat with popular, elected, and nonclass government, Lenin states: "The class which has seized political power has done so conscious of the fact that it has seized power alone. This is implicit in the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This concept has meaning only when one class knows that it alone takes political power in its own hands, and does not deceive either itself or others by talk about popular, elected government, sanctified by the whole people" (Collected Works, vol. XXVI, p. 286, Russian edition).

Pointing to one of the most important aims of the dictatorship, namely, the sup-



pression of the exploiters, Lenin states: "The scientific concept, dictatorship, means nothing more nor less than power which directly rests on violence, which is not limited by any laws or restricted by any absolute rules."

On page 51 of his book, Stalin says:

Well, and what is to be done with the minority, if it does not wish, if it does not agree to submit voluntarily to the will of the majority? When the party enjoys the confidence of the majority, can it and should it force the minority to submit to the will of the majority? Yes, it can and it must.

Further on, at page 57, the following paragraph appears:

(b) On the few occasions that Lenin was obliged, in controversy with opponents, to speak of the dictatorship of the party, he usually referred to the dictatorship of one party, that is, to the fact that our party holds power alone, that it does not share power with other parties.

The final quotation from this book that I intend to read today, found on page 66, is one in which Stalin repeats the statement of Lenin on the inevitability of conflict with non-Soviet states:

We are living—

Lenin writes—

not merely in a state, but in a system of states; and it is inconceivable that the Soviet Republic should continue to exist for a long period side by side with imperialist states. Ultimately one or the other must conquer. Meanwhile a number of terrible clashes between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois states is inevitable. This means that if the proletariat, as the ruling class, wants to and will rule, it must prove it also by military organization (Collected Works, vol. XXIV, p. 122, Russian edition).

This is no time for our Nation to kid itself. The danger is too great and the stakes are too high.

An adequate national defense is costly insurance, but the cost is not nearly so high as having this Nation subjected to the dictates of a ruthless aggressor. In the age in which we now live, the civilian population is subject to all the hazards of the military. Nor does the penalty of defeat end with a cease-fire order. Reparation payments of the industrial plants could mean for a modern nation that its progress and prosperity would be set back for half a century.

Winston Churchill, in his War Memoirs, now being published in this country, has this to say regarding British air power:

It would have been possible in 1933, or even in 1934, for Britain to have created an air power which would have imposed the necessary restraints upon Hitler's ambition, or would perhaps have enabled the military leaders of Germany to control his violent acts. More than five whole years had yet to run before we were to be confronted with the supreme ordeal. Had we acted even now with reasonable prudence and healthy energy, it might never have come to pass.

Later on in his memoirs, Churchill says:

Very considerable efforts were made by the British Government in the next 4 years, and there is no doubt that we excelled in air quality; but quantity was henceforth beyond us. The outbreak of the war found us with barely half the German numbers.

These words warrant a warning here and now. Once leadership in this field

is lost, it is very difficult to regain. The final paragraph I wish to quote from Winston Churchill's above-mentioned writings, is as follows:

After the loss of air parity we were liable to be blackmailed by Hitler. If we had taken steps betimes to create an air force half as strong again, or twice as strong, as any that Germany could produce in breach of her treaty, we should have kept control of the future. But even air parity, which no one could say was aggressive, would have given us a solid measure of defensive confidence in these critical years, and a broad basis from which to conduct our diplomacy or expand our Air Force. But we had lost air parity. And such attempts as were made to recover it were vain.

Let us now turn to two recent reports filed with the Congress of the United States. The first a report by the President's Air Policy Commission was published on January 1. On page 4 of this report, it states:

Our national security must be redefined in relation to the facts of modern war. Our security includes, as always, winning any war we may get into; but now it includes more than that. It includes not losing the first campaign of the war if the loss would mean that the country would be invaded and occupied.

On page 6, the Commission states:

Reluctantly this Commission has come to the conclusion that this relative security is to be found only in a policy of arming the United States so strongly (1) that other nations will hesitate to attack us or our vital national interests because of the violence of the counterattack they would have to face, and (2) that if we are attacked we will be able to smash the assault at the earliest possible moment.

On page 25 of the report, after reviewing the requirements of the air establishment, the Commission states:

We have concluded that the minimum force necessary at the present time is an Air Force composed of 12,400 modern planes, organized into 70 combat groups, and 22 special squadrons, supplemented by 27 National Guard groups and 34 groups of Air Reserve. All these forces, with the exception of the Air Reserve, must be equipped, trained, and ready for immediate action in the event of war. We should build to this force as rapidly as possible and once it is achieved, never permit it to drop below this level. Nor should we permit it to become impotent and ineffective because of failure to keep it modernized with the very best planes and equipment available.

On March 1, the Congressional Aviation Policy Board reported to the Congress of the United States. In the preface of that report the Policy Board says:

To defend ourselves in the age of atomic bombs, of radioactive dust, of bacteriological contamination and guided missiles—to mention some of the new and terrible weapons—we must have air power that is supreme. We cannot have less if we are to discourage attack or, if attacked, to defend ourselves.

There is one additional paragraph from the report of that Board which I wish to quote at this time. It is found on page 4 of the report, and reads as follows:

Therefore, it is the judgment of the Congressional Aviation Policy Board that the capability of the United States most likely to discourage an aggressor against attack

upon this Nation most effective in thwarting such an attack if launched, and most able to deal out retaliation to paralyze further attack, is air power.

Mr. President, I merely rise at this time to reiterate that the hour is getting very late. We have pending in the Armed Services Committee discussions as to an adequate defense program for this country. I firmly believe that it includes as a minimum requirement a 70-group Air Force. Of course we must have balanced armed forces. Certainly no one would claim that air power alone can solve all problems of defense. I submit, however, that we must not assume, if we should be so unfortunate as to become involved in serious trouble in the near future, that we shall be entirely without allies. Wherever they may be and in whatever country we may find them, they themselves will have some ground forces to furnish some protection to the air bases we would necessarily require. Frankly, Mr. President, for that reason I have not been able to agree with the statement of the Secretary of National Defense, who indicated that if we increase our air power from 55 groups to 70 groups, ipso facto we must thereby increase the Federal budget by some \$18,000,000,000. I do not believe, Mr. President, that those estimates will stand up under analysis.

Finally, I wish to say merely this, that the House of Representatives has acted on this matter. We have before us the reports of two commissions. I have read today some remarks by Mr. Churchill pointing out that probably the results in Great Britain of not being adequately prepared in the air had a great deal to do with the aggressive acts of Adolf Hitler.

I have read some extracts from a book written some years ago by Joseph Stalin reiterating the doctrines of Lenin. These indicate, I think, that the Communists have believed, since the days of Karl Marx, as a matter of fact, that the world cannot continue half slave and half free, and they are determined that the half free part will not long continue to exist.

Under those circumstances, Mr. President, I feel that the Congress of the United States would be remiss in its duties if it did not proceed forthwith to put our defenses in top-flight order.

#### PUBLIC HOUSING

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, during the course of the hearings on the housing bill before the Committee on Banking and Currency I made certain references to a conversation with Mr. Frank W. Cortright, executive vice president of the National Association of Home Builders. Mr. Cortright has taken exception to my remarks as printed in the record of the hearings. I think it is due him that the correspondence should be printed in the RECORD, since there is no possibility now of having it put into the hearings. I therefore ask permission to have the excerpt from the hearings printed in the body of the RECORD, followed by Mr. Cortright's letter to me, followed, in turn, by my reply to him.



There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPT FROM HOUSING HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY, UNITED STATES SENATE (P. 162, MARCH 31—APRIL 1, 1948)

The CHAIRMAN. Senator FLANDERS has the floor.

Senator FLANDERS. I would like to introduce a piece of pertinent testimony. Mr. Cortright, of the National Association of Home Builders, which has been opposed to public housing, told Representative KENNEDY and myself, after we had engaged in one of these Roman holidays on the radio, that he or his organization, or let us say "he," just to make sure that I do not put words into his mouth that he did not use, would not object to any public housing which was provided solely for those who had incomes so low that they could not rent decent housing now available, or privately provided for.

And this bill takes great care in that situation. There will be no one eligible for the public housing provided by this bill who can afford on his own to rent decent accommodations.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
HOME BUILDERS,  
Washington, D. C., April 6, 1948.

HON. RALPH E. FLANDERS,  
Room 311, Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR FLANDERS: I have just received a stenographic transcript of the hearings before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the amended Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill, S. 866.

I am astonished to read in this transcript your reference to me and to certain of my remarks following our recent debate on public housing.

In my opinion, your statement is inaccurate and out of place.

The transcript quotes you as saying, "I would like to introduce a piece of pertinent testimony." You then refer to me and to our association "which has been opposed to public housing" and conclude by intimating that I would not object to public housing provided solely for those "who had incomes so low that they could not rent decent housing now available, or privately provided for."

First, you certainly had no authority to "introduce testimony" in my behalf.

Secondly, having publicly debated the subject with great vigor for 30 minutes, you know that we are opposed to public housing—it is not a case of the past tense in any sense of the word.

Third, in talking to you and Representative KENNEDY you will recall that I put particular emphasis on the following points:

1. That public housing in this country is a fraud—that the Congress approved it in 1937 believing that it would be made available to those most urgently in need of housing.

2. The facts disclose that this has never been done. Speaking generally, they have never accepted as tenants the indigent, the lowest income group, those on rent relief, or those dispossessed by the demolition of slum housing.

3. I said that the local public housing authorities have selected the cream of the lower income group—those with incomes above an established minimum amount and they refuse admission to those with income lower than this.

4. I said that our opposition to public housing was based on the fact that it has utterly failed in its purpose; that its cost of construction and maintenance has been far beyond that of private-enterprise construction and management; that it has been used for political purposes; that, if extended to house all of those in the lower-income groups, its cost could bankrupt the Federal Treasury.

5. I said that my position and that of many others would be somewhat different if public housing were made available to those in the direst need, and by that I meant the indigent and those unable to take care of themselves in securing food, clothing, and shelter (which help should be provided and administered by the community and not by the Federal Government).

I am sure you know that neither I, nor the National Association of Home Builders, have ever deviated to the slightest extent from our unalterable opposition to public housing. We have constantly said that public housing, as it has been used in Europe and in this country, is a definite attempt to socialize the housing industry. We have said that private enterprise can and is producing housing in various price brackets—that those in the lowest-income group who require financial assistance should be given such assistance on the local level to enable them to make the rental payments necessary for decent available housing; that it is uneconomic and unjust to other taxpayers to provide new housing for the lowest-income group.

I request, therefore, that you insert this letter in the record of the hearings so that there may be no misunderstanding of my remarks to you and no misunderstanding as to our unalterable opposition to public housing in its present or proposed form.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK W. CORTRIGHT,  
Executive Vice President.

APRIL 13, 1948.

MR. FRANK W. CORTRIGHT,  
National Association of Home Builders,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CORTRIGHT: Reply to your letter of April 6 has been delayed longer than it should have been. As you request, I am prepared to insert your letter in full in the final record of the hearings and also to insert this letter of mine in reply.

What we were talking about, as I remember, was not what public housing has been in the past but what it should be. The amended bill now before the Congress is intended by its terms to eliminate your objections 1, 2, 3, and 4. I may have misunderstood you with relation to your objection No. 5. If you insist that a person or a family must have no income in order to be eligible to public housing, then I misunderstood you and most certainly disagree with you.

The purpose of public housing as provided for in this bill is to make sure it goes to those persons of such low income that public assistance is necessary, and it provides that public assistance in the form of subsidized housing.

There is in the bill no competition whatever with private initiative in the housing field. It is carefully drawn so that it operates only where private housing is unable to perform its social function.

Sincerely yours,

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, some days ago the Senate passed a bill providing for Federal aid to education. One of the arguments against the bill most loudly and lengthily discussed was on the question of Federal control of education. The proponents of the bill pointed out that under section 2 the States would be able to spend the money appropriated without let or hindrance by the Federal Government, but the States were absolutely guaranteed freedom of control over the expenditures of the funds appropriated by Congress.

The junior Senator from Connecticut at that time questioned not only the wisdom of that course on the part of Congress, but also the right and the power

of Congress to make an appropriation over the expenditure of which it had absolutely no control whatsoever.

The point the junior Senator from Connecticut was trying to make was that Congress could not properly grant Federal aid to education, the money to be expended in the States without any control whatsoever, without creating the possibility of great injustices all along the line.

This morning I have received a letter from Mr. Carter W. Atkins, who is executive director of the Connecticut Public Expenditure Council, Inc. The Public Expenditure Council is not a part of the State government. It is a corporation created by citizens of Connecticut to watch the expenditure of Federal funds, and I might add that, while I have not always been in agreement with its proposals, nevertheless I do feel that it has done some excellent work in the State.

I should like to read briefly from Mr. Atkins' letter. He says:

I have just received some information on conditions in some of the Southern States which I think will be of interest to you. Copies of News Letter, a regular publication by the Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry, for last year, show that the commerce and industry board was regularly granting tax exemptions to new industries in sums of millions of dollars. In their News Letter dated May 1, 1947, it was reported that exemptions granted at that meeting brought the total of such exemptions since the previous December to approximately \$60,000,000 and that in addition thereto applications representing approximately \$60,000,000 more were on file awaiting approval. Subsequent issues during the year indicated that the total exemptions forecast were being allowed.

Thus, in granting these exemptions, which, by the way, were for a 10-year period, it is, of course, but logical to assume that the communities in which the new industries would be located would receive benefits from the increased employment and pay rolls. And it is possible that the additional wealth brought into the community would tend to offset the loss of revenues on the tax-exempt property. At the same time the State government was increasing its general-fund revenues. In the period from 1940 to 1947 the State revenues were increased from \$28,000,000 to \$96,000,000, or approximately 243 percent. At the end of their fiscal year in 1946 they reported in excess of \$20,000,000 general-fund balance. And yet for the period 1940 to 1946 they increased State aid to schools only 32 percent or approximately \$4,500,000, per year.

Under the proposed Federal aid to education program Louisiana would receive \$6,829,000 at a cost to them in their share of the Federal taxes of about \$2,730,000 which means that Connecticut and other New England States would be called upon to help finance a situation under which tax exemptions are being used to attract their industry. It is somewhat like asking us to pay for the privilege of depreciating our own economy.

We in the Connecticut Public Expenditure Council have never taken a position against the proper support of public schools. We did a great deal of work on our State-aid program in Connecticut under which we increased our State aid to schools in this biennium more than 300 percent. We believe that the economic development of the Southern States is highly important to the welfare of this country, but we are also sure that in Connecticut and the Industrial Northeast we must do all that we can to preserve the assets which we have.

The Louisiana bid for industry is being repeated in manner and degree in various other



States. For example, the town of Walnut Ridge, Ark., population 5,000, offered \$65,000 for a reliable manufacturer to establish a plant in that town which would employ between 400 and 500 workers. The last biennial report of the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board lists several pages of bond issues voted to aid in financing industry. On the other hand, current ads in national magazines, such as last week's issue of United States News, tell a full-page story of the Middle South which is the term applied to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. That ad states that in those three States the individual income payments from 1939 to 1945 increased 145 percent as compared with an increase of 116 percent for the United States average, also that their bank deposits increased 231 percent from 1939 to 1945 as compared with the United States average increase of 143 percent. They go on to cite the extent of the rich natural resources of those States as indicative of the possibilities of future growth and increased wealth.

Now, under these conditions is there proper validity to the great cry of the proponents of Federal aid to education that the so-called poor States cannot finance their educational program from their own resources and we must have Federal aid in order to accomplish it? The facts of economics do not prove that there is a general need, and if there are areas so impoverished as to be unable to finance their schools within the resources of the State, some special consideration might be given them.

And, Mr. President, I am sure such consideration can be given them.

I do not desire to have it understood by these remarks, and the excerpts from the letter I have just read, that I am not anxious to see every part of the United States improved. I am glad if Louisiana can build new plants and employ her people; I am glad if Arkansas can do it; I am glad if Mississippi can do it.

My point is, Mr. President, that to me it hardly seems fair that, as a matter of Federal policy, we should grant Federal funds for aid to education in the States without retaining any control over the funds whatsoever, when a particular State may be granting tax exemptions and devoting its moneys, which could be used for educational purposes, to attract the industries of other States.

I might add, Mr. President, that in the State of Connecticut it is unlawful for any town or city to grant tax exemptions to industry or to any citizen, except on the general terms provided in the statutes, and in those general terms there are no exemptions whatsoever provided for the attraction of industry.

So I say, Mr. President, that a serious question exists respecting our wisdom in passing a bill which grants money from the Federal Treasury, money collected from all the States, and allows it to be expended in the States without any control at all being retained over it.

On the other hand, Mr. President, the converse of that is that if Federal aid to education be granted, then along therewith wisdom and good judgment demand that there be some control as to expenditure, and it is that control Mr. President, that entering wedge of control, which seems to me is the thing concerning which we must be extremely careful. We must find some other way

to help those States which need funds from the Federal Treasury for education—and I am sure there are States and communities which need them—than the method adopted in the bill which is now under consideration, as I understand, in the House of Representatives.

#### NATIONAL HOUSING—STATEMENT BY SENATOR WAGNER

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, we all appreciate the interest which the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] has for years manifested in the question of housing. He is one of the authors of the bill now pending before the Senate of the United States. In view of his interest in and authorship of the bill, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as part of my remarks, a statement which has been issued by the Senator from New York in regard to the pending housing legislation, as amended by the Flanders amendment.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF ROBERT F. WAGNER, DEMOCRAT,  
OF NEW YORK, ON TAFT-ELLENDER-WAGNER  
BILL, AS AMENDED BY SENATOR FLANDERS

As one of the bipartisan sponsors of S. 866, I strongly urge that the Senate pass this comprehensive housing bill with the amendments from the Banking and Currency Committee which Senator FLANDERS reported on April 8.

Aside from the changes reflecting legislative and administrative developments over the past year, the amendments make improvements in the basic provisions of the bill. Particularly to be commended are those amendments directed at achieving improvements in housing-production methods so that costs can be reduced and private enterprise can serve a larger part of the housing need. The strengthening and expansion of the provisions for a national program of housing research and the further adaptation of credit aids to encourage mass-production methods will, I believe, facilitate the achievement of the housing goals established in the original bill. I am in thorough agreement with the greater incentives for rental housing, and believe that the provision of 4-percent, 40-year insured mortgages covering 95 percent of value for veterans' cooperatives will assure financing, with adequate safeguards, to veterans' groups interested in providing housing for their own members.

But in giving my unqualified support to these amendments, I should like to remind my distinguished colleagues that the basic principles and provisions of S. 866 remain substantially as they were in the original bill and in its predecessors, the first of which was introduced over 2½ years ago. It enunciates the same statement of policy. It is based on practically the same finding of housing needs, from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 new dwelling units a year. It provides credit tools and other aids to enable private enterprise to take care of the need. It establishes Federal aid for local programs for slum clearance and it extends Federal subsidies to local communities providing decent housing for low-income families who cannot be adequately served by private enterprise.

Undoubtedly, we could make further improvements in this legislation if we added more time to the 4 years already given to the study, hearings, investigations, and legislative drafting which have brought us to the present point. But the housing crisis which we are endeavoring to meet has not waited.

It is still upon us in full force. It is forcing nearly 3,000,000 families to double up with in-laws and other families. It is making the slums which are the breeding ground for crime, delinquency and crime, the environment in which millions of our children are being reared. Let us begin to provide decent housing for America. Let us get some experience with comprehensive housing legislation, before we think about further refinements.

The statement of national policy contained in S. 866 declares that the general welfare and security of the Nation and the health and living standards of its people require the realization as soon as possible of a decent home and a suitable living environment for all American families. The issue before us today is the extent to which the Federal Government should go toward realization of that objective. No one can seriously question the need. And there is preponderant evidence that neither private enterprise nor the States and localities are in a position to satisfy these needs without Federal assistance. The Joint Committee on Housing authorized by this Congress came to practically unanimous agreement that private enterprise could not expand production to the extent needed or reduce costs without improved Federal aids. In a survey which I conducted in connection with the committee's work, responding mayors and governors reported none of the cities would be able to bear the full cost of providing decent housing for low-income families or of clearing slums. An article in the Wall Street Journal this week, based on a report of the American Municipal Association summarizes the financial plight of municipalities and their search for new sources of revenue with which to pay increasing costs of municipal services.

If decent housing is to be provided American families, the Federal Government will have to assist private enterprise to expand its role and it will have to aid local communities with the clearance of slums and the provision of decent housing for low-income families when private enterprise cannot serve. It is my conviction that improvement of the health and living standards alone justify the modest outlay of public funds provided in S. 866. The evils and costs of the sordid slums and of overcrowding are too great to be tolerated by a nation of our wealth and resources.

But I note also in the statement of policy that the welfare and security of the Nation are stated as reasons for establishing a national housing goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for all American families. In this connection the reports of disorders in the capital of a sister American Republic came to my mind. According to newspaper reports, the mobs mainly responsible for the rioting came out of the slums. I am not suggesting that we are similarly faced with the dangers of such mass violence. But I am suggesting that the seeds of alien philosophies will find their most fertile soil in the slums of America, as they did in Bogotá. It is my conviction, as I am sure it is of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have joined in supporting this bill, that one of the best ways to sustain faith in American institutions and ideals is to offer hope to the millions of families who today live in bad housing conditions. I urge that this hope be kindled by the passage of S. 866, the Taft-Elleander-Wagner bill.

#### RECESS

Mr. WHERRY. I move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 20, 1948, at 12 o'clock meridian.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1948

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God under whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid, cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit that we may perfectly love Thee and worthily magnify Thy holy name. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the reading of the Journal of Thursday, April 15, will be dispensed with, and the Journal will stand approved.

There was no objection.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill (S. 1393) entitled "An act to increase the permitted rate of allowance and compensation for training on the job under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended," and concurs therein with an amendment.

## PROVISO FOR RECESSES DURING THE DAY

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time during the day for the Speaker to declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time during the day for the Speaker to declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## CONSENT REQUESTS

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the Chair will entertain unanimous-consent requests following the joint session of Congress.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon (at 11 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess.

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 11 o'clock and 44 minutes a. m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE (HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF H. CON. RES. 184)

COMMEMORATION CEREMONY UPON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION OF CUBA, 1898-1948, AT A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 19, 1948

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS  
EDWARD MARTIN, chairman

For the Senate: EDWARD MARTIN, of Pennsylvania; C. WAYLAND BROOKS, of Illinois;

TOM CONNALLY, of Texas; THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, of Rhode Island.

For the House: EARL C. MICHENER, of Michigan; JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, of Pennsylvania; BERNARD W. KEARNEY, of New York; THOMAS J. LANE, of Massachusetts.

## THE PROGRAM FOR THE JOINT SESSION

Prelude  
United States Marine Band Orchestra  
(Maj. William F. Santelmann, leader)  
Presiding officer—The Speaker  
HON. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.  
Medley of songs of the Spanish-American War period.  
Presenting the colors.

Invocation  
Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., the Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Reading of joint resolution  
The Honorable EDWARD MARTIN, chairman, Joint Committee on Arrangements.

The national anthem of the Republic of Cuba  
Miss Emma Otero  
Address

The President of the United States

Response  
His Excellency Guillermo Belt, Ambassador of Cuba.

The national anthem of the United States  
Miss Hollace Shaw, Columbia Concerts

Benediction  
Very Rev. Ignatius Smith, O. P., dean of School of Philosophy, Catholic University.

Retiring of the colors.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives presided.

The Doorkeeper announced the President pro tempore and Members of the United States Senate.

The Senate, preceded by its President pro tempore, its Secretary, and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber of the House of Representatives.

The President pro tempore of the Senate took the chair at the left of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the following guests, who were escorted to the seats assigned to them:

The ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The General of the Armies, the Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

The commander in chief of the United Spanish-American War Veterans and staff.

The Doorkeeper announced the Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba.

The Ambassador of Cuba, accompanied by members of the Joint Committee on Arrangements, entered the Hall and took the seat reserved for him at the Clerk's desk.

There followed a prelude by the United States Marine Band Orchestra.

At 12 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by members of the Joint Committee on Arrangements, entered the Hall and was rendered Presidential honors by the Marine Band.

The President took the seat reserved for him at the Clerk's desk.

The Doorkeeper announced the colors of the United States and the Republic of Cuba.

As the United States Marine Band Orchestra played To the Colors, the colors were advanced to positions in front of the rostrum, the colors of the United States on the right hand of the Speaker, the colors of the Republic of Cuba on the left.

## INVOCATION

Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, offered the following invocation:

O Lord, the one God and Father of us all, we are grateful that Thou art the life and light of men. We thank Thee for the inspiration of this day and the lessons it teaches, the Golden Rule and devotion to freedom, which is every man's right.

As today we honor our neighbor republic, compass us with the bonds of unity and cooperation and enjoin us to be one people in purpose, in ambition and good will. In all our efforts keep before us the truth that eternal vigilance is the price of freedom and that national character is achieved only through national honesty and dealing justly. God be merciful to us and bless us and cause His face to shine upon us, that Thy way may be known upon earth, Thy saving health among all nations. Let the people praise Thee, O God; let all the people praise Thee. O let the nations be glad and sing for joy, for Thou shalt judge the people righteously and govern the nations upon earth. Let the people praise Thee, O God; let all the people praise Thee, then shall the earth yield her increase and God, even our own God, shall bless us; God shall bless us, and all the ends of the earth shall fear Him. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

## READING OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Honorable EDWIN MARTIN, Senator from the State of Pennsylvania and chairman of the Joint Committee on Arrangements.

Senator MARTIN. Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Mr. President pro tempore, Mr. Ambassador, distinguished guests:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the victory over Spain, resulting in the liberation of Cuba, the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, April 19, 1948.*

That the joint committee created by House Concurrent Resolution 108, Eightieth Congress, is empowered to make suitable arrangements for fitting and proper exercises for the joint session of Congress herein authorized.

That invitations to attend the exercises be extended to the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps (through the Secretary of State), the General of the Armies, the Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief, the Chief of Staff, United States Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the



Coast Guard, and such other persons as the joint committee shall deem proper.

That the President of the United States is hereby invited to address the American people at the joint session of the Congress in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the victory over Spain.

#### MEDLEY OF SONGS

The Marine Band Orchestra played a medley of songs.

#### THE NATIONAL ANTHEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Miss Emma Otero, accompanied by the Marine Band Orchestra, sang the national anthem of the Republic of Cuba.

#### PRESENTATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER. I have the honor to present the President of the United States. [Applause, the Members rising.]

#### ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President pro tempore, Mr. Ambassador, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Congress, and distinguished guests, it is eminently fitting that we should assemble here today to pay solemn tribute to the heroic champions of human freedom who brought about the liberation of Cuba. The commemoration of half a century of Cuban independence recalls the valor of the Cuban patriots and American soldiers and sailors who gave liberally of their strength and their blood that Cuba might be free. From that chapter in man's age-old struggle for freedom we can draw inspiration for the hard tasks that confront us in our own time.

The struggle for Cuban independence, like every other effort of its kind, was fraught with hardship and disappointment. But the unconquerable determination of the Cuban people to win freedom overcame all obstacles. From the first the fight for liberation by Cuban patriots evoked the sympathy of the people of the United States. Those in quest of independence have always had the support of the people of this Nation.

Americans watched with admiration the beginning of the final struggle for independence led by Jose Marti and his valiant compatriots, Gomez, Maceo, and Garcia. Our people made increasingly plain their desire to assist the Cuban patriots. The sinking of the United States battleship *Maine* in Habana Harbor on February 15, 1898, crystallized the growing sentiment in this country for joining forces with the Cuban people in their fight for self-government.

The Congress passed a joint resolution expressing in clear terms the conviction of the men and women of the United States that the people of the Island of Cuba should be free and independent. It also expressed our determination that once the Cuban people were liberated, they, and they alone, should govern the island of Cuba. It is the passage of this joint resolution, 50 years ago today, which we are commemorating in this ceremony.

This joint resolution, the foundation upon which our relations with the Cuban Republic are based, brought the military and naval forces of the United States into the conflict at the side of the Cuban patriots. The names of Shafter, Roosevelt, Hobson, and many others were

joined with those of Gomez, Maceo, and Garcia.

For 4 months, as Americans fought side by side with their Cuban allies, the opposing forces were driven back. On August 12, Spain signed the protocol of peace and agreed to give up Cuba and withdraw her forces. The dream of Jose Marti became at last a glorious reality.

The sympathetic interest of the United States in the welfare of the Cuban people did not end with victory. We assisted the Cubans in repairing the ravages of war and overcoming problems of health and sanitation. The comradeship of war was succeeded by the notable peacetime collaboration of General Wood, General Gorgas, Dr. Walter Reed, Dr. Agramonte, and other men of science and public life.

From these sound beginnings, relations between the Republic of Cuba and the United States have continued through the years on a mutually satisfactory basis. I believe that few nations of differing languages and cultures have drawn so closely together during the last 50 years, freely and without duress, as have Cuba and the United States.

Many other factors have contributed to the understanding and affection between our two nations. Travel between the two countries is extensive and our peoples have come to know each other, and each other's customs and cultures at first hand. Trade between the two nations has increased steadily in volume and in importance. The experience of Cuba and the United States refutes the false assumption that neighboring peoples of different races and cultures are naturally antagonistic. On the contrary the history of Cuban-American relations demonstrates that when people of different countries enjoy opportunities for frequent personal contacts and a free exchange of information and knowledge, their ties of friendship grow stronger through the years.

Although our two countries are separated by only 90 miles of water, and vary greatly in size and strength, they collaborate harmoniously on a basis of equal sovereignty and independence of action. This relationship provides living proof of the ability of nations great and small to live in peace and to enjoy the full benefits of commercial and cultural exchange. The same harmonious relationship can prevail among all nations, provided they possess a genuine desire for peace and a firm resolve to respect the freedom and the rights of others. [Applause.]

This is a truth the whole world should take to heart, particularly at this time. [Applause.] The basic requirement for peace and understanding is the will that peace and understanding shall prevail. The will to avoid war and to seek an understanding that precludes all violence and aggression is one of the most profound and universal concepts held by the peoples of this earth. I am convinced that the plain people of the world, of whatever race or nationality, desire nothing more passionately than freedom for themselves and for others—freedom to be left in peace to earn their daily bread after their own fashion—freedom to

leave their neighbors in peace to do likewise.

This is the great issue of our day: Whether the universal longing of mankind for peace and freedom shall prevail, or whether it is to be flouted and betrayed. The challenge of our time, like the one met so successfully by those we honor today, tests the mettle of men and their institutions of government. Our own moment of history also calls for calmness, for courage, for strength, and above all for the steadfast resolution that, come what may, we shall stand for the right.

We honor today the memory of a noble few among the countless heroes who have fought to advance the cause of human freedom through the ages.

Let us avail ourselves of this occasion to refresh our faith in freedom and to rededicate this Nation and ourselves to the principles of liberty, justice, and peace. [Applause, the Members rising.]

#### PRESENTATION OF THE AMBASSADOR OF CUBA

The SPEAKER. I have the honor to present His Excellency Guillermo Belt, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cuba. [Applause, the Members rising.]

#### ADDRESS OF RESPONSE BY THE AMBASSADOR OF CUBA

His Excellency GUILLERMO BELT, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cuba. Mr. President, Mr. President pro tempore of the Senate, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress, distinguished guests, it is with the deepest emotion that I appear before the Congress of the United States on the fiftieth anniversary of the joint resolution to express once more the undying gratitude, the warm affection, and the sincere friendship of my people for the American people. [Applause.]

This is indeed a fitting occasion to commemorate that resolution which played such a decisive role in the future destiny of my country, not only recognizing at a crucial moment of our long struggle for liberation the right of the people of Cuba to live in freedom and independence, but also disclaiming any intention to exercise sovereignty, control, or jurisdiction over the island.

Our confused and troubled world of today can derive a splendid lesson from that resolution, which genuinely and sincerely expressed the sentiments of the American people.

Since the beginning of Cuba's century-long struggle for freedom and independence, our patriots always had the decided help and warm sympathy of the American people and of the American press. That support was viewed with suspicion by a malicious world which saw in the protection of a mighty power for a small island, nothing more than a secret desire for annexation.

The joint resolution and the policy of the United States toward Cuba in the last 50 years are the best answer to those who could not conceive that the noble American people are not only always ready to fight for their own freedom and independence, but likewise to shed their blood generously and to sacrifice their lives for the liberation of all the peoples of the earth who are suffer-



ing from tyranny and oppression. [Applause.]

As President Truman has so rightly said, the relations between our two countries are a shining example of how nations with different languages, traditions, and culture, may be drawn closely and sincerely together through the strong bonds of mutual respect and trust. [Applause.]

Cuba and the United States offer eloquent proof that the small and the great, the weak and the powerful, can live in harmony and peace when they share the same fundamental concepts of justice, democracy, and liberty.

At this very moment, the Ninth Inter-American Conference is meeting at Bogota, defying whatever powers of darkness there may be, with the firm determination to complete an organic pact designed to regulate in a democratic way the relations among the American states.

Let us take this opportunity to say unequivocally to all the world that, here in this hemisphere, nations can freely associate themselves, not on a basis of coercion and intimidation, but on a plane of equality and mutual respect [applause]; that in the inter-American system we do not permit special privileges to the so-called big powers—not even the veto or a permanent seat. Let us remind the world that in this hemisphere there is a great Nation with no need for an iron curtain to safeguard its frontiers or to maintain its prosperity.

The strength of that Nation and the strength of our inter-American system rest on our firm determination to stand by the principles which gave birth to a free America.

May God give us the courage and the spirit to defend and preserve our precious heritage, so that the lives of our liberators may not have been sacrificed in vain. [Applause, the Members rising.]

#### THE NATIONAL ANTHEM OF THE UNITED STATES

Miss Hollace Shaw, accompanied by the Marine Band Orchestra, sang the national anthem of the United States.

#### BENEDICTION

Very Rev. Ignatius Smith, O. P., dean of the school of philosophy of the Catholic University, pronounced the following benediction:

*O Lord God of our fathers, Thou art God in heaven, and rulest over all the kingdoms and nations, in Thy hand is strength and power, and no one can resist Thee (Second Paralipomenon xx: 6).*

We pray Thee Thy benediction because Thou has said: "The blessing of the Lord maketh men rich, neither shall affliction be joined to them (Proverbs x: 22). "The blessing of God maketh haste to reward the just and in a swift hour his blessing beareth fruit" (Ecclesiasticus xi:24).

Bless, O God of nations, our distinguished visitors and the nation which they represent.

Bless, O God, the Chief Executive of our Nation.

Bless, O God of nations, our people and their representatives in this assembly, on this anniversary of a day that

brought to us victory, and to Cuba the opportunity for statehood and democratic liberty.

Bless, O Lord of Hosts, these peoples with continued intelligence to know the value of their freedom and the courage to so regulate it as to keep it free.

Bless us, in Thy divine providence, with a continuance of our godly mission to champion the cause of those underprivileged peoples of the earth who crave democratic freedom and who are capable of enjoying it.

Bless our Republic with the vision and the holy privilege of continuing to serve as the sanctuary of human freedom for the distressed and hampered peoples of the world.

Bless us with holy courage to work and fight for the preservation of the freedoms with which Thou hast blest this country, and to be alert in our readiness to defend our land, our liberty, and our honor.

Bless us, O God of might, with those qualities of life that will make us worthy of great leadership, and guide our chosen Representatives in paths that will lead them and us to happiness here and hereafter.

Bless us, Almighty Creator, to whose sovereignty the founding fathers entrusted the destiny of this Republic, with light and determination to solve the pressing problems of peace with justice and freedom to all. And keep us humble and godly in the victories and prosperity with which we beg Thee to endow us.

Bless us with a high and unfailing respect for the sacred personality of every human being, for the rights inherent in human personality even while we may hate, as Christ did, the sins of men and of governments.

Bless us, O kindly Father, with immunity from that national disintegration which follows inevitably in the wake of war upon Thy government or the neglect of Thy rights.

Bless our homes and our people with happiness now and forever. Amen.

#### RETIREMENT

The SPEAKER. The colors of the United States and the Republic of Cuba will be retired.

The colors of the United States and the Republic of Cuba were retired, the Marine Band playing the trio of Semper Fidelis.

The President of the United States was rendered Presidential honors by the Marine Band and, escorted by the members of the Joint Committee on Arrangements, retired from the Chamber.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guest from the Hall of the House in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The ambassadors and the ministers of foreign governments.

The General of the Armies, the Chief of Staff of the Commander in Chief, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

The commander in chief of the United Spanish-American War Veterans and other invited guests.

#### JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The purposes of the joint session having been accomplished, the Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Thereupon, at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m., the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT SESSION ORDERED PRINTED

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the proceedings of the joint session will be printed as part of the RECORD of the day.

There was no objection.

#### HOMESTEADS FOR VETERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include a House concurrent resolution from the legislature of Mississippi.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The resolution is as follows:

#### House Concurrent Resolution 35

Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to sell Government lands in Mississippi to residents therein, not to exceed 160 acres per person, as a homestead; and to give preference to the veterans of the armed forces of the United States in any war.

Whereas by acquisition of the United States of lands in the State of Mississippi, there has been removed from the tax rolls of many of the counties in the State of Mississippi a major part of the taxable lands therein; and

Whereas the conduct and financing of the affairs in such counties are thereby seriously hindered; and

Whereas veterans of the armed forces of the United States, in many instances, are without homes and places to live and are unable to purchase same due to prevailing high prices: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi (the senate concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized, requested, and urged to sell said Government lands in the State of Mississippi, or so much thereof as it deems advisable, not to exceed 160 acres per person for the purpose of establishing a homestead thereon, to veterans of the armed forces of the United States in any war, provided they are residents of Mississippi, and thereafter, if other lands are available for purchase, to residents of the State of Mississippi, who are not such veterans and have been residents therein for 5 years or more immediately preceding such sale; be it further*

*Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent by the clerk of the house of representatives to the Members of the Mississippi delegation in Congress.*

Adopted by the house of representatives February 20, 1948.

WALTER SILLERS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Adopted by the senate April 2, 1948.

SAM LUMPKIN,  
President of the Senate.

#### ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF ASSOCIATED PRESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the



House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial appearing in today's New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest news services in the world, the Associated Press, is holding its annual meeting in New York today, being 100 years old on this day. This great organization in the collection and dissemination of news has been a powerfully constructive influence for good. It has always maintained a high character of service. While advanced in years so far as the life of news services in our country is concerned, the Associated Press, by maintaining its fine spirit and policy, has always kept young and vigorous. It has always lived up to its duty of maintaining a free press. It has been well said, Mr. Speaker, that a free press is an honest press. The Associated Press enjoys this reputation which could only be earned by constant adherence to the great principle of freedom of the press, such as is enjoyed here today and in few other countries of the world. A right carries with it a responsibility, particularly the responsibility of preserving a guaranteed right. The Associated Press has always maintained its responsibility. On the occasion of this one hundredth anniversary, I extend my congratulations to the Associated Press and express the hope that during its next 100 years of existence, it will continue to serve and render in strength and manner the outstanding service it has rendered during the past 100 years.

[From the New York Times of April 19, 1948]

#### THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT 100

The Associated Press, which is holding its annual meeting here today, is 100 years old. It was born at a meeting of 10 men representing 6 New York newspapers, when the telegraph was just beginning to take over from pigeons and ponies, and boats sent out to meet the incoming ships, the task of gathering the news of the world and getting it to the newspaper offices.

It was born when, as now, the fate of Europe hung in the balance, when there were stirrings of the people and alarms of war in many quarters of the globe. In that spring of 1848 our own Mexican War was just ended and the gold rush to California was just about to begin. What distinguished this new news organization was that it was founded on a cooperative basis.

Many things have happened since then, and through all those happenings the Associated Press has gone about its business of gathering the news of what did happen, so that the newspapers and radio stations it serves may keep the public informed, and through it all the mutual ownership of the news service has been maintained and, because those owners have many backgrounds, the objectivity of the service has been constantly enhanced. The world has grown smaller in one sense because swift communication by wire and radio and aircraft has made it so. But the field the news gatherer has to cover has grown greater in inverse ratio, and the service of the Associated Press has kept pace with that expansion.

In the beginning one man did the whole job from a little room, up many stairs, at Broadway and Liberty Street. Now, the organization, grown up, has thousands of helpers in its distributing centers and more thousands at listening posts in every continent

and clime. Robert R. McLean, publisher of the Philadelphia Bulletin, as the president, and Kent Cooper, managing director, carry the burdens of the organization. They are to be congratulated, as indeed all the world should be congratulated, that the Associated Press is a virile, young 100-year-old.

#### ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Republican Party, I would like to say, "Me, too," to all that has been said by the distinguished whip of the minority regarding the Associated Press. I think they have been manifestly fair. The Associated Press is a credit to the United States and to the newspaper world. I want to add my word of appreciation on this one hundredth anniversary of the Associated Press.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an outline of Connecticut veteran laws.

Mr. WELCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article published in the Oregonian, of Portland, Oreg.

#### MANUEL ROXAS: BRIDGE BETWEEN WORLDS

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, when the news of the tragic and untimely death of President Manuel Roxas, of the Republic of the Philippines, reached those of us who knew him last week it came as such a shock that we who deal in words were at a loss to find words to express our true feelings. Even now, days after his passing, there is a sensation of emptiness in my heart as I think of this outstanding patriot. To me—because he has left us—there will always be a vacant chair at the council table when those who love liberty gather together.

Manuel Roxas bridged the gaps of time, space, and circumstance. He was second to none—no, not even to Jose Rial—in his intense devotion to the Filipino people. Yet, he defended and supported the progressive contributions, both spiritual and material, made to his countrymen by the people of the United States. To him, the Pacific was a pond. His unquenchable desire for freedom and growth made Manila a neighbor to my home city in Nebraska. Like Rudyard Kipling's description of the meeting between the Khyber chief and the son of the British colonel, there was no awareness of differences in "border or breed or birth" when Manuel Roxas spoke. He was, at the same time, a patriot of the Philippines and a citizen of the world.

The late President of the Republic of the Philippines will be long remembered

as an inspired realist. During the late war he could have joined the resistance movement in the mountains and jungles of Luzon. Instead, he chose a more perilous post. He deliberately stayed in the strongholds held by the hated Japanese, learned the most carefully guarded secrets of that enemy, and saw to it that those secrets were passed along to General MacArthur and the American army of liberation. The information relayed by Manuel Roxas to our armed forces became bayonets plunged into the oppressors of his people. His people realized his tremendous accomplishments for their freedom. They loved the man who loved them. They showed their affection and their trust by giving him the highest office in the land, at the first opportunity it was in their power to so do.

He was, in the same temple of flesh, a realist and a prophet. Before the war he thundered warnings to his people to be strong, to prepare themselves for any threat to their liberties from any aggressor. His people never forgot these warnings during the dark days of Japanese occupation. Nor did his gift of prophecy fail with the coming of peace and with his election to the presidency. His last public utterances had the ringing tone of an air-raid siren. He put his people on the alert. He told them that there was no security in statism, no common liberty of thought and action in communism. This was the torch he handed to those who must now lead since he has gone. This was his priceless heritage to the Filipino people.

I cannot tell you all that Manuel Roxas means to me. There are some thoughts far too sacred for speech, thoughts that belong to silence and to God. But this I can say: History will write proudly of Manuel Roxas. And that is only just. For Manuel Roxas proudly wrote history.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a copy of Wisconsin veteran laws.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House tomorrow for 10 minutes after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I was one of the Members of the House who voted in favor of the European recovery program, familiarly known as ERP. Incidentally, I see it has already changed



its name, which seems to be a familiar characteristic of the administration now in office. The program is now called the ECA, which stands for Economic Cooperation Administration.

I am sincerely disturbed, Mr. Speaker, by news which I see in the papers and which I hear talked about on the Hill. When I voted for the bill nothing was said about giving away \$3,000,000,000 worth of the gold reserve of the United States to the nations of Europe, while at the same time we apparently continue to buy gold from Russia and from England, at a profit to those countries. The price we pay Russia for gold is indirectly a means of supporting that country's government.

It is possible, Mr. Speaker, that the Foreign Affairs Committee was not thoroughly familiar with this situation itself. Whatever the circumstances may have been, I hope the Appropriations Committee will check into this matter carefully and see if there was any other information that should have been given us, of equal importance, before we voted on the bill.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Bristol Courier entitled "Again the Tariff" and also to extend my remarks in the RECORD in another instance and include an editorial entitled "MARTIN Promises a Purge," which appeared in the Times-Herald of today. The editorial is in reference to the gentleman from Massachusetts, Congressman JOE MARTIN. When he says he will do a thing, he will do it, and if the President will give consideration to the matter that he is now talking about of purging this country of Communists, then give the gentleman from Massachusetts, JOE MARTIN, the job, and he will see that it is accomplished.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE NEGOTIATED AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have just filed a resolution asking the President of the United States not to issue any proclamation including such rates of duty listed in Schedule XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade signed at Geneva, Switzerland, on October 30, 1947, which were not in effect and which were initially negotiated with the country of Czechoslovakia. I have also addressed a letter to the President bearing on that matter.

The resolution and letter are as follows:

Whereas the United States on October 30, 1947, signed the general agreement on tariffs and trade negotiated at Geneva, Switzerland, and this agreement was also signed provisionally by the country of Czechoslovakia; and

Whereas, between the time of the provisional signing on the part of Czechoslovakia and the time of final ratification of that agreement, the government of that country was overthrown by force by a minority political element; and

Whereas the issuance of a proclamation by the President of the United States putting into effect the concessions granted in the above-mentioned agreement would amount to a recognition of the means by which the present authorities in Czechoslovakia came into power: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Congress request the President of the United States not to proclaim such rates of duty listed in schedule XX of the general agreement on tariffs and trade signed at Geneva, Switzerland, on October 30, 1948, as are not now in effect and which were initially negotiated with the country of Czechoslovakia.

APRIL 17, 1948.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
The White House, Washington, D. C.

MR. PRESIDENT: In your address to Congress on March 17 you made accurate and very strong statements concerning agreements made by the United States with certain foreign countries. You said that agreements we have obtained could have furnished the basis for a full peace if they had been kept. You then made the following statement: "But they were not kept. They have been persistently ignored and violated by one nation." In the next paragraph when you discussed the constant abuses of the United Nations' veto, there was no doubt concerning the country to which you referred.

I have been given to understand by high State Department officials that you now intend to put into full force and effect a new agreement with a Communist-dominated satellite of Russia. Surely, Mr. President, you are aware that the Czechoslovakia with which we negotiated during the Geneva Trade Agreements Conference was not the Czechoslovakia that signed the agreement a few days after your address above quoted. You must be aware also of the drastic internal changes in the country that was Czechoslovakia. Laborers in that country producing shoes, glassware, and other products destined for the American market are now in the class of slaves. There is no such thing as costs of production. Products will be sold for whatever price they can bring, and one of the main objectives of flooding the American market with these slave-labor products will be to demoralize American industry.

Your statements concerning the apparent inability of Communist-dominated countries to keep any sort of an agreement indicates that you have full knowledge that the so-called trade agreement with Czechoslovakia would be but a farce in which this country would give everything and take nothing. Surely, if past agreements with countries which now completely control what was Czechoslovakia have not been kept, we cannot expect this one to be honored.

You further stated in your address to the Congress on March 17, "The Soviet Union and its satellites were invited to cooperate in the European recovery program. They rejected the invitation. More than that, they have declared their violent hostility to the program and are aggressively attempting to wreck it." Czechoslovakia, Mr. President, is among these satellite nations.

I call upon you, Mr. President, not to issue any proclamation giving concessions to the

Communists. You have ample legal and moral grounds for saying that we did not negotiate a trade agreement with the Red element now in control.

This is an open letter, Mr. President. Unemployment is already a serious problem in our shoe and leather areas. The opening of the American markets to the free access of goods made by controlled labor and subsidized industries abroad will not only aggravate this situation, but will add dollars to the coffers of satellite governments and Communist Russia.

I again urge you to refrain from putting into effect this trade agreement with Czechoslovakia.

Respectfully,

#### COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the District of Columbia may meet on Wednesday, notwithstanding that the House may be in session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD in four instances. In each instance I support the dairy industry and in none do I say a good word for oleo.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, while we are celebrating the freedom of other people, it seems to me that we should not overlook the fact that today is one of the most important anniversaries in the history of mankind.

Today is the one hundred and seventy-third anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, where the embattled farmers "fired the shots heard around the world" in the first open engagement in our war for independence which started the onward march of humanity toward that liberty and freedom which we have enjoyed for, lo, these many years, and which we trust the rest of the world may enjoy in the years to come.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from Sunday's Boston Post.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the current issue of Collier's magazine.

Mr. TRIMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.



Mr. ROONEY (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. BREHM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

H. R. 403

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 403 be restored to the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Has the gentleman consulted the objectors?

Mr. LANE. No; I have not.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot entertain the gentleman's request until he has done so.

JAMES LINDSAY ALMOND, JR.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to add my statement to the able and appropriate remarks made by the other Members of Congress on the floor of the House, Thursday, April 15, relative to the resignation of the Honorable JAMES LINDSAY ALMOND, JR., from the Eightieth Congress.

The House heard on Thursday with regret the statement made by the Honorable HOWARD W. SMITH that his able colleague, Hon. JAMES LINDSAY ALMOND, JR., had resigned as a Member of the House of Representatives to fill the important office of attorney general for the Commonwealth of Virginia. May I add as a Member of Congress from the neighbor State of North Carolina my deep disappointment that this body is losing so able and worthy a Representative as Congressman ALMOND.

It has been my privilege since the opening of the Eightieth Congress to know the gentleman from Virginia, Representative ALMOND, intimately both in association on the floor of the House and as a neighbor in the House Office Building. It is my well-considered opinion that there are few more capable or conscientious Congressmen than he. In character he is upright, honest, dependable, an exemplary Christian, being a prominent life-long member of the Lutheran Church. In service as a legislator, he is intelligent, reasonable, and independent if he thinks and believes this to be the right course. Furthermore, he has the courage and determination to support his position whether he finds himself in the majority or minority opinion.

The gentleman from Virginia, Congressman ALMOND, had no easy decision to make because he was devoted to service in the Congress and regretted to give it up. He naturally was conscious of the fact that he was serving his State ably and well and had the solid backing of his district. It was not easy to surrender the opportunity to serve Virginia in the Congress of the United States. Yet the call

of his native State, which he loves, beckoned and he accepted the offer of the Governor of Virginia to serve his State again, this time in the important office of attorney general, as he had done before in serving his people of Virginia in many highly important offices. Conspicuous in his service to the State was as judge of the Hustings court, Roanoke, Va., from February 3, 1933, to December 31, 1945, and as assistant Commonwealth's attorney from January 1, 1930, to February 3, 1933. With the exception of his service on the bench, he practiced law in his native State continuously from 1923 until elected to the Seventy-ninth Congress. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia with a bachelor of laws degree.

This distinguished Virginian will be missed by the Congress and by the important committee on which he served as a very valuable member, the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the House. It is a pity that the Congress has to lose men of Congressman ALMOND's type but when a call comes for outstanding and important service to his State, there can be no complaint.

I feel confident every Member of Congress wishes for him in his new field the same distinction and success which came to him as a Member of the Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Congresses of the United States.

#### THE OLEOMARGARINE FIGHT

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have had the honor of representing a district composed of three counties, and in each of those counties the dairy business or industry is one of the major segments of our economy. I have fought this attempt on the part of the oleomargarine people and interests to invade the dairy industry with its fraudulent program for the last 30 years, and I resent this attempt to short-circuit legislation here by bringing it to the floor by petition legislation which is inimical to the farmers.

In that time I have never seen such a shameful lobby organized against the dairy interests as the one here, and I am not one of those who signed the petition to bring this legislation to the floor.

I am not in favor of abolishing the Pure Food and Drug Act and permitting an inferior article to be foisted upon the public, making them believe it is the equal in quality of butter.

#### THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on what is

now known as the European Cooperation Administration, I attempted to have included in the bill a provision which would specify without any question that on that program the Congress was committing itself only for 1 year. I was assured by the committee in charge of the program that we were being committed for only 1 year, and that the bill so stated. I contended that it was not and I am suggesting to you today, Mr. Speaker, that I am receiving confirmation from the action of the President and from the action of the Administrator.

The first Executive order issued by the President was to take away the 1-year limit for contracts for supplies; and I understand that when the Administrator received his confirmation from the Senate it was for 5 years.

Now, matters of that kind, plus the information brought to the floor by the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] on the attempt to use \$3,000,000,000 worth of our gold, make it very necessary for the Committee on Appropriations to look carefully into the expenditure of money under that program.

#### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have until midnight tonight to file a report on House Resolution 522, directing the Secretary of Commerce to transmit to the House of Representatives certain letters with respect to Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. KEE (at the request of Mr. HEDRICK), for 3 days, April 19 to 23, on account of the death of his brother.

To Mr. GAVIN, for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, on account of official business.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LeCOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3703. An act to authorize transfer of surplus real property to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior for consolidation of Federal holdings within areas administered by the National Park Service; and

H. R. 4326. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 20, 1948, at 12 o'clock noon.



## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1470. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of proposed transfer to the State of New Jersey of two picket boats without engines; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1471. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting revised estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 involving an increase of \$20,341,879 in cash and \$44,822,000 in contract authorization, together with certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations for the United States Maritime Commission, in the form of amendments to the budget for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 618); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1472. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act entitled "An act regulating the retent on contracts with the District of Columbia," approved March 31, 1906; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1473. A letter from the Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, transmitting the Third Report of Alaska Ocean Transportation Activities; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1474. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of Edwin B. Anderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COLE of Missouri: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 5272. A bill relating to the compensation of certain railway postal clerks; without amendment (Rept. No. 1752). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOLVERTON: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. House Resolution 522. Resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce to transmit to the House of Representatives a certain letter with respect to Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards; without amendment (Rept. No. 1753). Referred to the House Calendar.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 6267. A bill to repeal sections 1, 2, and 6 of the act of June 23, 1944; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 6268. A bill to amend sections 124 and 3780 of the Internal Revenue Code to extend the time for filing applications for tentative adjustment in certain instances; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 6269. A bill to provide for review of military and naval records in World War I, and issue of decorations, medals, and awards in deserving cases; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 6270. A bill to create and establish an international university for the purpose of promoting universal understanding, justice, and permanent peace, to provide for the course of study, management, and operation of the university, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. Res. 544. Resolution requesting the President not to proclaim rates of duty listed in schedule XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade signed at Geneva, Switzerland, on October 30, 1947; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. R. 6271. A bill for the relief of Robert F. Giblin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. R. 6272. A bill for the relief of Phil H. Hubbard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1792. By Mr. BLOOM: Petition of members of the West Side Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action, consisting of 2,000 names, protesting the United States position on the Palestine question and urging a continued fight for the immediate lifting of the arms embargo to Palestine and establishment of a United Nations police force to insure peace in the Holy Land; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1793. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Hughes Robert Hilliard, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to change of venue; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1794. Also, petition of Ralph Kuether and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to defeat of universal military training; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1795. Also, petition of Dr. Allen S. Horn and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to reconsidering its rejection of the partition plan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1796. Also, petition of Michael Roob and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to investigation of the war-crime trials that are now going on; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1797. Also, petition of the Townsend Club, Jacksonville, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1798. Also, petition of Miss Anne M. Schafer, St. Cloud, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1799. Also, petition of Mrs. Bertha M. Miller, Orlando, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1800. Also, petition of Miss Lizzie E. Beers, Cassadaga, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1948

(Legislative day of Monday, March 29, 1948)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Oscar F. Blackwelder, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Reforma-

tion, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O God, source of life and light, we turn to Thee today for help in facing the pressing problems of our Nation. Remind us, our Father, that we are not owners and proprietors of this planet but only Thy guests for a few years. Grant to those in all places of public trust Thy guidance and strength.

In this moment of quiet and prayer, we especially ask Thy presence in the minds and work of the Members of the Senate. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, April 19, 1948, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—  
APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On April 15, 1948:

S. 111. An act for the relief of Donat and Laura Laroche;

S. 805. An act authorizing an appropriation for the construction, extension, and improvement of a high-school building near Roosevelt, Utah, for the district embracing the east portion of Duchesne County and the west portion of Uintah County;

S. 1235. An act for the relief of Merchants Motor Freight;

S. 1306. An act relating to the construction and disposition of the San Jacinto-San Vicente aqueduct;

S. 1581. An act to provide additional time to the city of Newark, N. J., for paying certain installments on the purchase price of the Port Newark Army base, and for other purposes; and

S. 1799. An act to amend the act of June 3, 1916, as amended, to make it applicable to the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

On April 17, 1948:

S. 2081. An act to extend the provisions of the Federal Airport Act to the Virgin Islands.

## THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, the Senate very likely is well acquainted with the work now being carried on by the Joint Congressional Committee on Labor-Management Relations. This committee has sometimes been referred to as the watchdog committee, and perhaps properly so. One of its chief functions has been to determine the course of policy and procedure which has been and is being established by the National Labor Relations Board and the General Counsel under the Labor-Management Relations Act which was passed last year.

In this connection, I point out, Mr. President, that there is much more to management-labor relations than the law itself. Under the terms of the act which Congress passed last year, a new relationship, insofar as such a relationship can be established by law, was instituted between labor and management; and, as I see it, the law itself is now demonstrating its worth.

However, as I have indicated, there is much more to this relationship than ap-